

WILSON WOULD ACT TO FORCE ARBITRATION

President Favors Compulsory Settlement of Future R. R. Disputes.

HINTS OF ADVOCATING PROPER LEGISLATION

"This Situation Must Never Be Allowed to Rise Again," He Says.

DEMIES "SACRIFICING" A GREAT PRINCIPLE

Message to Head of 3,700 Manufacturers May Ease Present Struggle.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—President Wilson is in favor of compulsory arbitration as a means of settling all future threatened railroad strikes. In a telegram made public at the White House today he intimates that he will urge legislation to this end.

"This situation must never be allowed to arise again" and "some means must be found to prevent its recurrence" were two sentences from a statement which the President made public today in reply to the charge of the railway executives that in his efforts to prevent the impending strike he has sacrificed the principle of arbitration in the settlement of wage controversies.

It was learned today that the President on one or two occasions in the last few days has told the railroad presidents that he favors compulsory arbitration, but that it is too late to attempt anything of this character in the present situation. The President's attitude toward compulsory arbitration for the future is a factor that is likely to have a favorable effect on the present situation.

The making public of the President's views marked another step in the campaign of publicity that has succeeded the secret conferences at the White House.

With the exception of the President's statement of his attitude toward arbitration, the chief news of the day was the making public of the President's views on the subject of compulsory arbitration for the future. The President's views on the subject of compulsory arbitration for the future are a factor that is likely to have a favorable effect on the present situation.

Western Presidents Due To-day

The executives are awaiting the arrival of their Western colleagues, most of whom will get here to-morrow. It is possible, however, that there will be no conference with the Western presidents on Tuesday, when the crisis probably will be reached.

A report was current today that the attention of the President had been attracted to the fact that the railroad executives had drafted a bill providing for the taking over of the railroads under the general welfare clause of the Constitution, and that the President had decided to take action on the subject.

Text of Two Messages

WASHINGTON, Conn., Aug. 18, 1916.

The President, the White House, on behalf of 3,700 manufacturing organizations, employing 3,000,000 persons and utterly dependent upon uninterrupted railroad service for their continued operation, I beg to you express our deep appreciation of your efforts to prevent the threatened destructive stoppage of national railroad service and to respectfully urge that you will, with all the power of your great office and personality, assert and maintain the principle of arbitration for industrial disputes affecting national interests.

"No just demand can fear such a test, to unfairly demand or should survive history as a precedent, and an opportunity to testify this essential principle of public security against future attack by employer or employee."

"GEORGE POPE, President National Association of Manufacturers."

"The White House"

Mr. George Pope, President National Association of Manufacturers, Hartford, Conn., has acknowledged the receipt of a telegram from the President of the United States, in which the President has expressed his appreciation of the efforts of the manufacturers to prevent the threatened destructive stoppage of national railroad service and to respectfully urge that they will, with all the power of their great office and personality, assert and maintain the principle of arbitration for industrial disputes affecting national interests.

CANADA'S PULP SAVES PRINT PAPER MAKERS

Shipped 794,500,000 Pounds to U. S. Last Year, an Increase of 130,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Over two-thirds of the more than a billion pounds of wood pulp imported into the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, and used in the manufacture of paper, came from Canada, according to a communication to the National Geographic Society from John Oliver La Gorce and issued by the society as a bulletin in connection with the Government's inquiry into the increase in the cost of news paper.

"The pulp importations for 1915-16 have been 1,000,000,000 pounds less than for the previous twelve months, yet the amount shipped to us from Canada during the past year was 130,000,000 pounds in excess of her 1914-15 shipments.

"During the past year nearly 70 per cent. of our 1,135,000,000 pounds of pulp came from our neighbor to the north, while most of the remaining 30 per cent. came from Norway and Sweden.

"The enormous volume and importance of the paper manufacturing industry in the United States, realized by the chief beneficiary, the average reader, according to the most recent figures of the United States Department of Commerce, the value of the annual production of the paper mills of this country exceeds \$330,000,000. Over \$20,000,000 of this sum is represented in the value of the 1,135,000,000 pounds of pulp to print and each of the fourteen page eight column papers.

"The book paper (plain, coated and cover) was valued at \$73,000,000 in 1914, an increase of 24 per cent. over 1909. The weight of this class of paper was 1,869,955,000 pounds—enough to print thirty-three standard size magazines for each of four million men, woman and child in the United States."

HURRICANE AGAIN SWEEPS N. Y. CAMPS

Hospital Flies, Animal Shelters and Division Mess Hall Are Torn Away.

HEADQUARTERS NEW YORK DIVISION, McAllen, Tex., Aug. 18.—The second hurricane in ten days struck the camps of the New York division at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Since the first storm, wind and rain from the northwest had been sweeping McAllen, Mission and Pharr and the Gulf storm broke just as wind came from the west. All telephone wires but one from the McAllen section went out with the breaking of the first storm. Since the first storm, wind and rain from the northwest had been sweeping McAllen, Mission and Pharr and the Gulf storm broke just as wind came from the west. All telephone wires but one from the McAllen section went out with the breaking of the first storm.

When the eighth mile wind came, however, tents were carried away. Animal shelters, mess hall, division headquarters and mess hall were wrecked. The mess hall at division headquarters went to pieces and the mess hall at the first field hospital were swept away. Thirty-eight sick men were removed to the operating room of the hospital.

The Twentieth and Seventy-first Infantry regiments got the full force of the storm eighteen miles to the northwest. Their shelter tents gave them little protection, but the men, hardened by three days of marching through which they had gone, never lost cheerfulness. The Third Infantry, which marched today from McAllen, found its camp camp untenable and it had to move into the camp of the Fourteenth.

A Federal paymaster went into the rain to pay the soldiers. The Seventy-first was paid in the rain. The Seventy-first was paid in the rain. The Seventy-first was paid in the rain.

BUENOS AYRES SHIVERING

Coal 440 a Ton and People "Sit Around in Blankets."

While New York was being made tropical by the vagaries of the Gulf Stream, Buenos Ayres, Argentina, usually considered a city of balmy airs and light clothing, has been gripped by a winter night's consider a spell, according to passengers on the Lamport & Holt liner Vasari, which arrived here yesterday from South American ports, after being delayed by the latest hurricane in the Gulf.

Theodore Rickelshay, who has been in Argentina for the last four years as a representative of the American Electric Company, said that Buenos Ayres has just experienced the coldest winter for the last half century of its history, the temperature going as low as 25 degrees above zero.

Coal has gone up to \$40 a ton, and almost all the landlords have ceased heating their houses. Except in two hotels, Mr. Rickelshay said, the inhabitants "just sit around in blankets and shiver."

NORMAN ANGELL, "CONVICT"

Berlin Reports English Writer Has Eighteen Months Sentence.

BERLIN, via wireless to Sayville, Aug. 20.—According to the Overseas News Agency, an English newspaper has published a report that the English writer Norman Angell has been sentenced to eighteen months at hard labor, after serving a term of six months in prison, because he declined to take part in the war.

This report says that Angell's plea that the war was a senseless slaughter was overruled by an English court.

This unconfirmed report from Berlin is the first intimation that Mr. Angell had become involved in any such difficulties. He is the author of a number of works on international law and peace, and has been known for his pacifist views. He is best known for his advocacy of international peace.

CATHOLICS DEMAND A MEXICAN PROTEST

Bishop Hickey at Pontifical Mass Urges United Move to End Outrages.

PATRIOTISM IS CHEERED

Three Cardinals Officiate at Cathedral Services—Mass Meeting in Evening.

Preaching yesterday morning in St. Patrick's Cathedral at the pontifical mass which opened the convention of the American Federation of Catholic Societies, the Right Rev. Thomas F. Hickey, Bishop of Rochester, asked the members of that organization what they are going to do regarding the treatment accorded to Roman Catholics in Mexico.

"It is a matter of general information," said Bishop Hickey, "that across the border, and at our very door, indignities have been heaped upon Catholics, priests, nuns and people. What united protest has gone out against these outrages?"

The federation will be asked by the German Catholic Central Verein to consider the question in the convention, and it probably will turn out to be the most important issue of Catholic week. Those who wish to have the matter discussed by the Catholics insist that it be taken up without regard to politics.

Bishop Hickey emphasized the fact that the federation is non-partisan. He did not discuss the Administration's stand respecting Mexico, but did condemn the Government for permitting the Catholic Church to be used as a "villain and calumniator of the church."

Bishop Hickey, in debating these topics, had as audience the most representative of Catholics ever seen in this city. The Catholic hierarchy of America, including Cardinals Gibbons of Baltimore, Farley of New York and O'Connell of Boston, Apostolic Delegate Bonzano, four Archbishops and twenty-seven Bishops from all parts of the country, listened to what was virtually a challenge to the federation to take action. Also in the audience were hundreds of priests and monsignors, Knights of St. Gregory and societies representing every element of thought in the Catholic Church. The Cathedral was filled.

American Flag Prominent

The note of Americanism was struck by Bishop Hickey at the close of his sermon. In fact, expressions of patriotic sentiment were heard throughout the cathedral. Along with the papal colors, white and yellow, and Cardinal Farley's shield bearing his coat of arms, were the Stars and Stripes in every form. The American coat of arms was hung in the chancel back of the altar, above the archiepiscopal insignia.

The procession into the cathedral, which began at 11 and did not end until 11:45, was led by the monastic orders, followed by the Knights of St. Gregory, Jesuits and Augustinians. Behind them walked battalions of priests, who lined the center aisle as the monsignors and other officers in gorgeous robes marched in the direction of the chancel.

The monsignors, in Roman purple but distinguished from the bishops by lack of mitres, wore the red and white vestments of the Knights of St. Gregory. The Knights of St. Gregory, in turn, wore the red and white vestments of the Knights of St. Gregory. The Knights of St. Gregory, in turn, wore the red and white vestments of the Knights of St. Gregory.

Archbishops in Line

Then followed the archbishops, among whom Edward F. Prendergast of Philadelphia, was distinguished on account of his height. Archbishop of Milwaukee, Wis., and Cardinal of St. Louis, Mo., were also in the line. The Archbishop of St. Louis, Mo., was also in the line. The Archbishop of St. Louis, Mo., was also in the line.

The Apostolic Delegate was escorted by Dr. James J. Walsh, Dr. Thomas F. McParlan and another Knight of St. Gregory. Next came the junior Cardinal, O'Connell, with three knights and three monsignors. Then appeared Cardinal Gibbons with an escort of the same number, and finally Cardinal Farley, preceded by the archiepiscopal cross.

Behind the clerical came the laymen of high rank, including the marquis of the Order of St. Gregory, the Knights of Columbus of the fourth degree, and many military organizations of the district, representing Hungarian, German and other national churches here.

FIVE DIE IN CANADIAN FIRE

Six More Probably Hurt Fatally in Powder Factory.

MONTREAL, Aug. 20.—Five men were killed, six probably fatally injured and eight seriously hurt in a fire early today in the Asta Chemical Company's powder factory at Drummondville, Quebec.

The fire is believed to have resulted from an electric spark which dropped from the conveyor belt into one of the powder bins in the blending house, which was destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$50,000.

SAYS NEUTRAL U. S. FORFEITS RIGHTS

London Newspaper Declares American Attitude Loses Post-Bellum Consideration.

OPPOSED TO NEW TRIAL

Knickerbocker Says He Will Resist Efforts to Reopen Phelps Murder Case.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—In a leading editorial, entitled "The Great Neutral," the Sunday Times asserts that the United States has forfeited post-bellum rights which might have been enjoyed if a different attitude had been assumed early in the war. It says:

"Next to war, perhaps nothing is more wonderful than neutrality. In theory, to be neutral is to be fair, and to favor neither side. But in practice, as we know, neutrality may arrogate to itself a variety of functions which might at first sight be regarded as the prerogative of the belligerents.

"So far as the present war is concerned only one neutral of plain consequence exists. We refer of course to the United States. The United States, under the leadership of Charles H. Phelps in West Shelby, may ask Gov. Whitman to take the conduct of the prosecution from the Orleans District Attorney, John C. Knickerbocker.

Mr. Osborne sent a special delivery letter to Gov. Whitman at midnight. The letter is understood to contain a request for the removal of Mr. Knickerbocker from the conduct of the case. Mr. Osborne refused to discuss the contents, saying the letter was for Gov. Whitman to make public.

Mr. Osborne said, however, the evident bias of the District Attorney and his refusal to give any consideration to the confession of Erwin King, the horse trader who had won the case, and Clarence O'Connell, an Auburn convict, were the murderers, made it imperative in the interests of justice that another man should be put in charge of the case. He is, of course, in a delicate position. He successfully prosecuted Stielow.

Failed to Corroborate

"As an example of his inability to recall that when he had the confession of Erwin King, the horse trader, who had won the case, and Clarence O'Connell, an Auburn convict, were the murderers, made it imperative in the interests of justice that another man should be put in charge of the case. He is, of course, in a delicate position. He successfully prosecuted Stielow.

One of the two important steps which have been under consideration for several days by Stielow's attorneys probably will be taken to-morrow. Either a writ of habeas corpus will be obtained for Stielow, or a writ of certiorari will be obtained for the case. The writ of certiorari will be obtained for the case. The writ of certiorari will be obtained for the case.

NEW TYPE AERO FOR U. S. TEST

Has Twin Motors and Is Equipped With Tandem Control.

NONFUCK, Aug. 20.—Probably the most advanced type of aerial machine now being developed in the United States will have its initial trial in Hampton Roads to-morrow in the presence of the naval aeronautics board.

The new machine, which is called the "J-2," is a twin-engine, biplane, with a tandem control system. It is being developed by the Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Company at Newport News. The machine is driven by two motors, each capable of developing 100 horsepower. It is equipped with two controls, front and rear, which work in tandem.

SHIPWRECKED MEN ARRIVE

Accident Recked Boston.

BOSTON, Aug. 20.—Five American survivors of the British ship Langdale, which was wrecked August 9 outside of Ponta Delgada harbor in the Azores, were brought to port today on the steamer Canopic, which arrived from Naples.

The Americans are James E. Cronin of St. Louis, Charles Sackett of Washington, D. C.; William McDermott of Detroit, Mich.; Nicholas Mason of Baltimore, Md.; and Jack McCarthy of Boyne City, Mich.

HIS VOW OF 1876 KEPT

Missing Hugh Kelly, His Portent Made, Writes Home at Last.

Hugh Kelly, then 15 years young, left his mother's home in Flushing in 1876 with a vow that he never would be heard from again until he made his fortune in the West.

He made good his vow. His mother died two years ago believing her son dead. He has now returned to his home in Flushing, and is now a successful business man.

WANTS WOODBURY IN NEW CASE

James W. Osborne Says Orleans Prosecutor Is Biased Against Convict.

OPPOSED TO NEW TRIAL

Knickerbocker Says He Will Resist Efforts to Reopen Phelps Murder Case.

ALBION, N. Y., Aug. 20.—James W. Osborne of New York, who has been engaged by the Humanitarian Club as special counsel for Charles F. Stielow, under sentence of death for the murder of Charles H. Phelps in West Shelby, may ask Gov. Whitman to take the conduct of the prosecution from the Orleans District Attorney, John C. Knickerbocker.

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Four Bathers Go Down and Motor Boat Owner Falls Out

Four men were drowned in New York waters yesterday. Two men, one near Pelham Bay, one in the Hudson river, and one at Coney Island.

Dominick Laruso, 22, an Italian, of 229 East 25th street, the Bronx, bathing near Pelham Bay bridge, dived and struck his head on a rock beneath the surface. Edward Brady brought him to the surface, but Dr. Murphy of Fordham Hospital pronounced that the man was dead.

Henry Hewitt, 26, a laborer of 536 1/2 West 12th street, the Bronx, was drowned in his motorboat in Eastchester Bay near Pelham Bay and sank immediately. His body was recovered.

Henry Carlson, 30, of 1140 College avenue, was drowned in the presence of his wife and child on the shore while bathing in the Hudson at Tarrytown. His body had not been recovered last night.

Two Victims May Die—Panic in Crowded Beach Trolley

Two persons were injured so seriously that they stand small chance of recovery when a trolley carrying a large number of passengers and less cuts and bruises when a trolley crashed into a heavy truck last night at Jackson and Seventh avenues. Two believed to have been fatally injured are Miss Elizabeth Masterson, 30 years old, of 553 Brook avenue, the Bronx, and John Kelly, motorman, of 29 Collins place, Westchester, Queens.

The car, returning from North Beach to Manhattan, hit the automobile truck driven by Ernest Bakish of 62 Thirtieth avenue, Long Island City, which came out from the Biakon-Decker Company depot, a block up Seventh avenue from Jackson. A panic followed in the car. Police reserves, ambulance cars and firemen came to the scene. It was an hour before the injured had been removed.

100 SHOTS IN BORDER FIGHT

Mexicans Fire on Negro Patrol—One Invader Captured.

NACO, Chl., Aug. 20.—Over a hundred shots were exchanged across the international line about a mile west of here last night between patrols belonging to the negro militiamen from the District of Columbia and a party on the Mexican side.

The militiamen say that they halted some Mexicans who attempted to cross the line in answer to the challenge. The Mexicans fired. In the fusillade that followed the only casualty was the wounding of one of the Mexicans who had fired the shot. He is now a prisoner in the camp of the negro troops.

BRITAIN AND SWEDEN AT ODDS

Trouble Threatens Over Seizure of British Mails to Russia.

COPENHAGEN, via London, Aug. 20.—Fears of a serious disagreement between Sweden and England are expressed in several Swedish newspapers, according to the Dagens Nyheter, which says that the Swedish Government has published a blue book on negotiations between Sweden and England on the seizure of British mails to Russia.

The blue book states that on Britain's initiative an agreement was reached by Sweden and England on the seizure of British mails to Russia.

2 BRITISH CRUISERS SUNK; ONE OR 2 U BOATS LOST IN A NORTH SEA BATTLE

London Admiralty Reports That the Light Vessels Nottingham and Falmouth Were Torpedoed by Submarines While Searching for the German High Seas Fleet, Which Escapes Superior Forces.

Admiralty Statement

"Reports from our lookout squadrons and other units showed that there was considerable activity on the part of the enemy in the North Sea Saturday night, the 19th.

"One German submarine was destroyed by the British, while another was rammed and was possibly sunk.

"There is no truth in the German statement that a British destroyer was sunk and a British battleship damaged. This is the first appearance in the North Sea of strong German naval forces since the battle of Jutland on May 31. That first news that the German High Seas Fleet was in the North Sea was brought by Ymudon, Holland by trawlers, which reported sighting a German squadron of fifteen warships, including large cruisers.

This fleet was accompanied by two Zeppelins and was steering northwest in the region of White Bank.

German Statement

"The Nottingham was of 5,400 tons and was built in Pembroke in 1913. Her normal complement was 330 men. She was 430 feet long and carried nine 6 inch guns, four 3 pounders and two torpedo tubes. She was designed to make about twenty-five knots.

The Falmouth was of 5,250 tons. She was built in 1914 and carried a crew of 315 officers and men. She was 450 feet long and carried eight 6 inch guns, four 3 pounders and two torpedo tubes. In her trial trip she made slightly over twenty-seven knots.

Thirty-five Men Missing

"All the officers of the former were saved, but thirty-eight of the crew are missing. All the officers and men of the Falmouth were saved, and the crew of the Nottingham were saved. The crew of the Falmouth were saved, and the crew of the Nottingham were saved.

"A German submarine off the British east coast on August 19 destroyed a small cruiser and a destroyer of the British navy. Another small cruiser and a battleship were struck by torpedoes and damaged.

"An enemy submarine was destroyed.

BIGGER ZEPPELINS DROP 600 LB. BOMBS

Captain Tells of Attempt to Make Them Shell-proof.

BERLIN, via London, Aug. 20.—The principal improvement in the larger Zeppelins, in addition to their greater carrying capacity, is increased protection against the effects of shell fire by anti-aircraft guns, according to a naval officer who commanded a super-Zeppelin in a recent attack on the coast of England. The officer said the measures taken by the British to protect themselves against aircraft have improved recently, a more effective use of searchlights being noticed.

The objectives of air raiding craft, the officer added, were military establishments, munition works and camps. He admitted that at the great elevations at which the Zeppelins fly accurate aim is difficult, but that experience was showing that bombs dropped by the airships generally reached the target. The officer said that the Zeppelins were now being used for a time with the wind. The officer said the Zeppelins had now reached such a state of perfection that traveling in them was perfectly safe.

SOMME BATTLE TO BE DECISIVE

German Reviewer Admits No Conclusion Has Been Reached.

SPECIAL CABLE DESPATCH TO THE SUN

AMSTERDAM (via London), Aug. 20.—The military critic of the Frankfurter Zeitung, reviewing the military situation, admits that there can be no question of a decisive battle between the British and the Germans at the Somme having reached a conclusion.

"We have," he says, "repeatedly pointed out the enormous perseverance of the British in a purely military sphere. Politically, the British are just as pertinacious and in every respect they are our greatest and most active enemy.

"For this reason the fighting on the Somme is of decisive importance to us. For the first time Great Britain has ventured upon the continent with an army of millions, and for the first time she is vulnerable therefore in her manhood. This British move before us, and the army of millions. It would show great ignorance of their history to suppose that they would yield or show fatigue before they had been beaten or exhausted."

NEW ATTACK IS FORECAST

French Remove Civilians Behind Front Southeast of Verdun.

BERLIN (via wireless to Sayville), Aug. 20.—The Germans are expected to launch a new attack on the French lines in the vicinity of Verdun, according to the Overseas News Agency. The French authorities have removed the civilian population from a line of front in the districts of Nancy, Lunéville, Baccarat and St. Die.

The line indicated roughly parallels the Franco-German border, and extends to a point about fifty miles southeast of Verdun. It extends along a railroad for about fifty miles.

ALLIES BATTLE FOR INVASION OF BULGARIA

Fourth Great Offensive Fairly Begun on Greek Border, Says Despatch.

DESPERATE FIGHTING TO REDEEM SERBIA

Gen. Sarraill's Forces Seek to Cut R. R. From Berlin to Constantinople.

BRITISH AND FRENCH HAMMERING ENEMY

Tentons Start Counter Attacks at Two Points—Kavala Threatened.

PARIS, Aug. 20.—The fourth great offensive of the Allies, that in the Balkans, has fairly begun along the whole 150 miles front on the Greek border, despatches from Salonica say. The German and Bulgarian troops have anticipated it and started counter attacks at two points.

All the way from Florina, near Monastir, on an irregular line to the River Struma, the allied troops under Gen. Sarraill, French, British and Serbian, have been engaged. The new offensive was planned here, Gen. Cordonnier, who commands the French troops in the Balkans, has just returned to Salonica from the council of war that planned it.

All along the line the first operations of an allied attempt to strike north to Nish, redeem Serbia and so cut the railroad from Berlin to Constantinople and separate Germany from Turkey and then invade Germany have begun. The Greek military authorities have agreed to withdraw the Greek troops from seventeen villages along the northern border so they will not be involved and will give the Allies a clear stage for the attack. The battle that is beginning.

The British and French troops made a dash for Lake Doiran in the night. The Serbians have given up Florina, south of Monastir, to the Bulgarians, but this was done as a ruse to draw the Greek troops from Salonica. The Serbians have given up Florina, south of Monastir, to the Bulgarians, but this was done as a ruse to draw the Greek troops from Salonica. The Serbians have given up Florina, south of Monastir, to the Bulgarians, but this was done as a ruse to draw the Greek troops from Salonica.

Telegraphing from Athens the correspondent of the Hays Agency says: "The Greek front in the Balkans is now a scene of fighting. The Serbians have given up Florina, south of Monastir, to the Bulgarians, but this was done as a ruse to draw the Greek troops from Salonica. The Serbians have given up Florina, south of Monastir, to the Bulgarians, but this was done as a ruse to draw the Greek troops from Salonica."

If the Bulgarians can hold the railroad, it will greatly aid them in getting supplies. It runs southeast to Constantinople and a connecting line runs north to Sofia.

If the Bulgarians advance continued here, and the Bulgarians occupied Kavala, it would be a serious blow to the Allies. Kavala is a port on the Gulf of Thessalonica and on the Gulf of Kavala, an excellent harbor in which the Allies could land troops and supplies. The Bulgarians have made a heavy counter attack upon Bulgarian troops, debouching from Florina, and the issue is undecided.

The German official statement, telegraphed here from Berlin, says that the Bulgarians have taken the town of Otroulo, east of Florina. The Serbians have been driven from the town of Otroulo, east of Florina. The Serbians have been driven from the town of Otroulo, east of Florina. The Serbians have been driven from the town of Otroulo, east of Florina.

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